

RS. CYNICS OF THE WARD ROOM

NAVAL OFFICERS WHO CULTIVATE
GLOOMY VIEWS OF LIFE.

Naval officers believe that the Navy Depart-

ment malcontents. They always have believed that the navy was a most comfortable place in the Administration. There was no case in point the other day. A naval officer who had fallen into the bad graces of the department was suddenly ordered away from the post to which he had been assigned by way of mild punishment. He had just been told that the department had discovered that the officer was greatly pleased with the post. This being the case, the change was made in order that his punishment might be more effective. The civilian scarcely believes that such a thing as malice exists in the navy. He is sure that it is never personal to the Secretary or any other member of the Administration is possible. But officers of the navy are always ready to cite cases in which, to their minds, malice is presumptive. A man that runs his ship around the Cape Horn, and is ordered to be sent to the Secretary of the Navy until he has offended his officers, "Hounded" is the word that is sometimes used in speaking of these cases, for naval officers are fond of believing that their brethren in disgrace do so to escape the duties of the office, and the court-martial, but are followed up sometimes for years with assignments to unpleasant duty. All this seems to the civilian who knows

to the civilian guest that may be present at the table when the cynic gives forth his wisdom. Even the cynic, however, falls upon his knees after a time, for the ward-room cynics rarely the real thing, and this difficult to preserve a pose throughout a long cruise with a dozen pair of keen and humorous eyes fixed upon the poser. The chief cynic is a strong point in the ship, and he is the cynic who, with grace with which he chafes the youngsters. Of course the executive officer, if he happens to be the cynic, is a cynic of a different stamp. But if the cynic happens to be a paymaster or the bull lieutenant, he can make the ward room a very dreadful place for the youngsters, and he can make it a very pleasant place where and seen everything. He knows the

[illegible]

upon the fever at the southern tip of the River Plate, the center of the Gulf of Bengale, and the disadvantage of personal and official relations with the inhabitants of Hayti. "I mean," says hard things of politicians, "meaning the navy of the Navy and his assistants, and refuses to believe that it is not faith, but will, that moves mountains. He would not have been a naval officer, but a counsellor, landman against seeking appointments to the Academy for their song; but the eyes of the world are turned to him, to day when the morning papers announce that the eldest boy has been appointed a naval cadet at large by the President.

A SOCIALISTIC FAILURE.

Troubles of Australians Who Tried to Or-

The French Foreign Office has recently issued a communiqué regarding the colony begun two years ago in Paraguay. The Paraguayan Government conceded to a colony of discouraged Australians just gone through the panic of 1893 a rich tract of 900 square miles on the river Tibiquari, upon condition that within two years the colony should be self-sufficient. The colony was divided into families, themselves in large numbers, and \$150,000 was raised in subscriptions of \$300 each. Any colonist withdrawing from the scheme was to lose all. The settlement was baptized New Australia in advance. The colonists arrived upon the banks of the San Pedro, and found themselves in a wilderness. Tibiquari proved to be a miserable little stream, dry half the year and in the wet season navigable only in the middle.

Equality of pay for all was the principle of the organization. The colony was to be the goods of the community. The abolition of all authority was declared by the constitution. The colony was to be a democracy upon themselves the right to regulate the community and to exclude without the formality of a vote. The colony was to be a democracy surrounded themselves with a strong police force.

The colony at once divided itself into two camps. One supported the energetic, though somewhat despotic, leader, who had made himself master of the colony. The other, made up of dissidents, eventually quit the

of debilitation. This took eighty-five persons to the bush, even though the men had a mutual fear and incessant strife made New Australia an inferno rather than a paradise. The men were even more determined to go to Australia in great distress, when the Paragon was wrecked and the men were left on a territory in the department of Gonzales. Here they began to prosper, though with small room for the growth of their colonies.

Meanwhile there had occurred a second strike in the colony at New Australia. This time it was the men who were dissatisfied, and with fifty companions, settled in another part of the country. What was to be the result of this? The men were to leave the colony in the spring, and in September, 1894, twenty-five men, with their families, left the colony. They became a charge upon the public charities. These left behind reorganized the community and the colony, and the men who had chosen for leaders the men they took to be the most intelligent and broad-minded, and the men who were the most successful, succeeded by the use of the best agricultural methods without attempting to present to the world a society founded upon the socialist ideal.

He Knew About the Senate.

Among the people going up town on the elevated the other night, when the cars were filled with people returning from extension trips, was a party consisting of a man and a woman and two children. One of the two children, a little girl, fell asleep on her mother's lap; the other child, a small boy, went to sleep sitting in the next seat alongside his father. The case was

The seats in the elevated cars are made separately, each on a frame of its own, and they are bolted to the frame of the car, and not to the father. He tried to lift the seat at the front, but it stuck; but he knew for sure, and he knew that the seat was bolted to the car. Then he shifted it forward an inch or two, lifting the front of it upon the supporting frame, and then he pushed it forward and upward. Then the little fellow rested securely and slept peacefully until they came to their station.

A Cable Car Racing with a Hearse.

Passengers in a Broadway cable car the other Sunday were mildly surprised to find in between the car and a hearse going up Broadway from South Fifth Street returning from a funeral. The hearse moved along at a uniform gait, with the horses trotting steadily, while the car sped along at a rapid pace, and once in a while once up a passenger. Sometimes the hearse was ahead, sometimes the car; sometimes they were abreast. The hearse was going to the City Hall cable above Houston street the car speedily left